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Notatki afidologiczne. I — IV. (*Homoptera*, *Aphididae*)

Афидологические заметки. I — IV. (*Homoptera*, *Aphididae*)

Aphidological notes. I — IV. (*Homoptera*, *Aphididae*)

[Pl. VI — XI]

I

**Redescription of *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris*
(Mordv., 1901), with notes on the type specimens**

In 1896 MORDVILKO (4, pp. 60-78) described, under the name *Dryobius roboris* L., specimens of plant lice which were found „... at the end of July, 1895, in the forest at Pomiechowo on the branches of a medium sized oak.” (4, p. 63). (Translated from the Russian). On pp. 68-69 of his paper MORDVILKO described an alatiform apterous viviparous female, from that colony, and also gave a drawing (p. 68). The specimens on which this description was based were preserved (in alcohol) in the collection of the Department of Zoology of the University of Warszawa and at present are in the collection of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa. This material, as I shall attempt to prove below, enabled MORDVILKO to establish the variety *Dryobius roboris* var. *longirostris* MORDV. which is regarded today as a distinct species.

This variety was distinguished by MORDVILKO (5, pp. 310-311, 339) in 1901¹ in his fundamental work on the biology of plant lice. Unfortunately at that time this famous aphidologist treated taxonomical problems very incidentally not giving them the required attention. When introducing new names for species he limited himself solely to giving the names and some disjointed remarks scattered over numerous pages concerning the host plants, colouration, mode of life and, rarely, dates and the location of the collection. This fact made it difficult and sometimes even impossible to interpret properly these names or to find the descriptive types. Thus, for example, we do not know to this day how to interpret names introduced by MORDVILKO, like *Lachnus taeniatoides* MORDV., *Brachycolus korotnevi* MORDV., *Atheroides festucae* MORDV. and many others.

References to the variety *D. roboris* var. *longirostris* MORDV., scattered throughout numerous pages of MORDVILKO's papers (5, 6) permit us quite definitely to state that this variety is identical with the specimens described by this author in 1896 under the name *Dryobius roboris* (L.). As proof of the correctness of this assertion I give below quotations from the papers of MORDVILKO relevant to this question.

1. MORDVILKO (5, pp. 310-311), 1901: "In a certain forest in the Province of Warszawa I found on an oak, exclusively on the bark of the stouter branches, a colony of the species *Dr. roboris*, in which the rostrum of the apterous viviparous females sometimes reached to the end of the body but more often, however, it was somewhat shorter, reaching, for example, to half way along the abdomen (51, p. 65)²; in one of the forests of the Wołyń Province (Stępań, distr. Równo), however, I found a colony of *Dr. roboris* on the ends of branches, the petioles and the acorns, in which species the rostrum reached only as far as either the first or second abdominal segments (var. *brevirostris*)."

(Translated from the Russian).

2. The same paper, p. 339: "On the bark of the older branches of various oaks (*Quercus pedunculata* et al.) and even beyond the base

¹ BÖRNER (2, p. 46) gives the date of the description of this variety as 1909. This error arises from the fact that MORDVILKO's paper of 1909 is an extensive German summary of his earlier paper of 1901 published in Russian. BÖRNER obviously overlooked the short reference to this variety in the paper of 1901.

² A note by MORDVILKO to his description of *Dr. roboris* L. in 1896.

of the branch lives the variety *Dryobius quercus*¹ (var. *longirostris*) with a long rostrum (in apterous viviparous females reaching to the end of the body or shorter, reaching usually, however, to half way along the abdomen); on the ends of the older or more slender branches, on the petioles and acorns a variety of this species is to be found which has a short rostrum (var. *brevirostris*), reaching only to the beginning of abdomen." (Translated from the Russian).

3. MORDVILKO (6, p. 85): „So fand ich Ende Juli 1895 auf Zweigen einer jungen Eiche unter ungeflügelten Weibchen von *Dryobius roboris* L. (var. *longirostris* mihi) ein grosses (4½ mm langes) ungeflügeltes parthenogenetisches Weibchen, welches dadurch auffiel, dass es rudimentäre Vorder- und Hinterflügel besass..."

The latter reference was illustrated with a drawing² reproduced from the paper by MORDVILKO (4), which carried the explanation: „Ungeflügeltes parthenogenetisches Weibchen von *Dryobius roboris* L. (var. *longirostris* MORDV.) mit Flügelstummeln und normale Nymphe der gleichen Art."

It follows from the quotations given above and the note by MORDVILKO to his paper of 1896 that material collected by MORDVILKO in July 1895 at Pomiechowo (north of Warszawa) served him as the basis for the establishment of the variety *D. roboris* L. var. *longirostris* MORDV. In connection with the above it is necessary to recognize this material as syntypes of the species *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* MORDV.

Lachnus (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* (MORDVILKO, 1901)

[Pl. VI, figs. 1-6]

1896. MORDVILKO A. K. K biologii nekatorych vidov tlej. Rab. Lab. zool. Kab. Varš. Univ., Warszawa, pp. 60-78, *Dryobius roboris*.
 1901. MORDVILKO A. K. Zur Biologie und Morphologie der Pflanzenläuse. II. Rab. Lab. zool. Kab. Varš. Univ., Warszawa, pp. 310-311, *Dryobius roboris* var. *longirostris*.
 1901. MORDVILKO A. K. Ibid., pp. 339, *Dryobius quercus* var. *longirostris*.
 1909. MORDVILKO A. K. Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzenläuse. Biol. Zbl., Leipzig, 29, pp. 85-86, *Dryobius roboris* var. *longirostris*.
 1952. BÖRNER C. Europae centralis Aphides. Mitt. Thür. Bot. Ges., Weimar, Beiheft 3, pp. 46, 219, *Schizodryobius longirostris*.

¹ Errore pro *roboris*

² As a result of printing error the drawing and the explanation were published on different pages (p. 86 and p. 89).

1952. PAŠEK V. Die Tschechoslowakischen Lachniden. Biol. Sborn. SAVU, Bratislava, 7, no. 5-6, p. 93, *Lachnus (Schizodryobius) longirostris*.
1954. SCHMUTTERER H. Zur Lachnidenfauna Bayerns. Nachrichtb. d. Bayer. Ent., München, 3, no. 1, p. 5, *Schizodryobius longirostris*.
1955. BÖRNER C. & Franz H. Die Blattläuse des Nordostalpengebietes und seines Vorlandes. Österr. Zool. Zeitschr., Wien, 6, p. 310, *Schizodryobius longirostris*.
1957. BOZHKO M. K charakteristike fauny tlej Vostočnogo Predkavkazja. Trady nauč. issled. Fak. chark. gos. Univ., Charkov, 27, p. 41, *Schizodryobius longirostris*.
1958. SZELEGIEWICZ H. Die Blattläuse der Umgebung von Bydgoszcz. Frag. Faun., Warszawa, 3, p. 70, *Lachnus (Schizodryobius) longirostris*.

Apterous viviparous females: Morphological characters. Body [Pl. VI, fig. 1] oval, about 3,06-4,25 mm in length. Head, pronotum, mesonotum, marginal sclerites on metanotum, the stigmal plates and perisiphonal sclerites light brown; intersegmental sclerites, subgenital plate and the transverse irregular bar on the VIII abdominal tergite, dark brown, rest of the body transparent, without pigmentation. Body covered with numerous, short, dark hairs whose length is somewhat greater than the diameter of the III antennal joint. Antennae [Pl. VI, fig. 2] dark brown with the exception of the paler basal part of the III joint, shorter than half the length of the body. Antennal hairs numerous, on the III joint somewhat longer than the diameter of that joint. Rhinaria developed on the III and IV antennal joints, 2-8 and 0-3 in number respectively. Mesosternum [Pl. VI, fig. 3] without paired tubercles. Rostrum of various length, sometimes reaching to the end of the body. Apical joint of rostrum [Pl. VI, fig. 6] with numerous hairs, as long as or somewhat longer than second joint of hind tarsus (without claw) [Pl. VI, fig. 5]. Siphunculi minute, perisiphonal sclerites light brown, faintly visible. Cauda feebly sclerotized with very numerous, long hairs, hemispherical, about 1,6-1,8 times as wide as long. Legs very long, dark brown; femora near base, base and apical part of tibiae except the very ends, pale. Hind tibiae [Pl. VI, fig. 4] with numerous short hairs and less numerous very long tactile hairs.

Colour (according to MORDVILKO). Body brown to black, shiny with the exception of the head which is pale yellowish brown. Eyes brown. Antennae rusty brown. Legs brown to black; femora near base, base and apical part of tibiae except the very ends, orange yellow.

Measurements in mm:

No.	Body	Antennae	Flagellar joints				Rhinaria on	
			III	IV	V	VI	III	IV
1.	4,25	1,98	0,86	0,32	0,31	0,19	5,5	3,2
2.	3,86	1,78	0,79	0,29	0,29	0,18	5,6	2,2
3.	3,06	1,71	0,76	0,29	0,31	0,15	4,5	3,2

Hostplants: *Quercus robur* L., *Quercus sessilis* EHRH.

Geographical distribution. This species has been observed so far in Poland (Pomiechowo, distr. Nowy Dwór; Pawłówek, distr. Bydgoszcz), Germany (Thuringia and Bavaria), Austria (N. E. Alps), Czechoslovakia and the U. S. S. R. (Ukraine, E. Ciscaucasia).

Biology. The biology of this species is not known in detail. Colonies of these plant lice are usually found on stout branches of oaks and even on the trunk near the base of the branches, always attended by ants (*Myrmica ruginodis* NYL., *Lasius fuliginosus* LATR., *Camponotus herculeanus* (L.)). This Aphid does not cause degeneration of the branch as observed in *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *pallipes* (HARTIG) and *Lachnus roboris* (L.).

Taxonomy. *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* (MORDV.) belongs on account of the structure of the mesonotum, type of hairs on hind tibiae and structure of antennae in the first larval instar, to the subgenus *Schizodryobius* VAN DER GOOT. Some authors, particularly West European, identify this species with *Lachnus* (*Sch.*) *pallipes* (HARTIG), a species which was described as inhabiting *Fagus silvatica* L. The host plant and some biological characters equally, however, appear to support the specific independence of *Lachnus* (*Sch.*) *longirostris* (MORDV.). It is difficult for me to take a definite stand in this matter as I never had the opportunity to examine material from *Fagus silvatica* L. BÖRNER regards both forms as belonging to sepa-

rate species. In his catalogue (2, p. 219) he writes as follows "Die beiden species 40 und 41 sind übrigens leicht nach der Form der adulten Cauda zu unterscheiden: diese ist bei 40 (*pallipes*) viel breiter als lang (2,5-3,25 mal), also halbmondförmig; bei 41 (*longirostris*) ist sie höher gerundet, d. h. nur etwa 1,3-1,8 mal so breit wie lang. Stehen Buchen neben Eichen, welche von Nr. 41 (*longirostris*) befallen sind, so bleiben sie befallsfrei."

Types: Syntypes of this species (7 apterous and 4 alatae viviparous females) are kept in the collection of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa.

II

On the synonymy of some East European species of the genus *Chaitophorus* Koch

1. *Chaitophorus cinereae* MAMONT.

[Pl. VII, figs. 7-13]

This species was described from the Ukraine by MAMONTOVA (3) on the basis of summer specimens of apterous viviparous females collected from *Salix cinerea* L. MAMONTOVA included it in her group "*salicivorus*". This group¹ comprises species characterized by the predominating white colour of the body and an unpigmented sclerotic cuticle with an indistinct microsculpture. As the principle characters distinguishing this species from the other species of the group "*salicivorus*" MAMONTOVA gives the chaetotaxy of the body. In *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT. all the hairs on the III antennal joint are several times longer than the diameter of that joint and the dorsal

¹ The division of related species into groups in the paper of MAMONTOVA was mainly based on biological characteristics (feeding place) and the colouration and sclerotization of the body, very variable characters within the species. This is an artificial division, not reflecting the actual relations between the species. According to this division, it would be necessary to put different generations of the same species into different groups of species which is obviously wrong.

hairs are long, fine-pointed. In other species of the group "*salicivorus*" the antennal hairs are shorter than the diameter of the III antennal joint and the dorsal hairs are short and bifid at the ends.

In 1957, in the vicinity of Warszawa, I found on the under-side of a leaf of *Salix caprea* L., a colony of plant lice attended in large numbers by ants of the species *Lasius niger* L. These plant lice corresponded completely to the description of *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT. and they also had the colour pattern characteristic for this species. Comparison of my material with syntypes of the species of MAMONTOVA also established its identity with *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT. Both my field observations over half a year (summer 1957 to summer 1958) and periodic rearing showed that this "species" is only the summer form of *Ch. salictis* (SCHRK.), a common and widely distributed species inhabiting *Salix caprea* L., *S. aurita* L. and *S. cinerea* L. Sexuales reared from the collected material in no way differed from those of *Ch. salictis* (SCHRK.). Neither did the fundatrices or the spring generation (apterous and alate viviparous females) show any differences from *Ch. salictis* (SCHRK.). They also had the black pigmentation of the body with a paler streak down the middle of the dorsal surface, typical for *Ch. salictis* (SCHRK.). Individuals with the colouration described by MAMONTOVA for *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT. only appeared in the third and later generations. Thus my observations support the view of BÖRNER who has already drawn attention, much earlier, to the seasonal changes in the colouration of *Ch. salictis* (SCHRK.).

In view of the above facts I am of the opinion that *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT. should be regarded as a synonym of *Ch. salictis* (SCHRK.).

2. *Chaitophorus latus* MAMONT.

Also described from the Ukraine on the basis of the examination of numerous specimens from various willows. As characters distinguishing this species from *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.) MAMONTOVA gives the ratio of lengths of the processus terminalis to the base of the VI antennal joint and the lack of darkening of the veins on the fore wings. My examination of a large

material of *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.) from Poland, Germany and N. Italy¹ proved that the characters referred to above show considerable variation in this species even within the same colony. The ratio between the processus terminalis and the base of the last antennal joint varies in the specimens which I examined between 1,4-2,0 (in apterous viviparous females). According to MAMONTOVA this ratio is 1,5 in *Ch. latus* MAMONT. and 1,8 in *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.). The darkening of the veins on the fore wings is also not a stable character. Within the same colony collected in the vicinity of Warszawa, I found both specimens with slightly darkened veins and specimens with this darkening absent. I should like to add that so far I have not come across specimens in which the darkening appears so distinctly as is the case of some specimens of the subfamily *Callaphidinae*.

Taking into account the variability of the characters given as characteristic for *Ch. latus* MAMONT., this species should be regarded as a synonym of *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.)².

3. *Chaitophorus mariae* MAMONT.

[Pl. VIII, figs. 14-20]

Species described from the Ukraine on the basis of specimens collected on *Salix caprea* L. and *S. cinerea* L. Syntypes of this species did not exhibit any significant differences in relation to *Ch. capreae* (MOSLEY)³.

¹ I would like to express here my gratitude to Cand. sci. biol. W. A. MAMONTOVA (Kiev), to Dr. D. HILLE RIS LAMBERS (Bennekom) and Prof. Dr. H. SACHTLEBEN (Berlin) for kindly lending me comparative material, particularly descriptive types.

² In the reprint which I received recently from Cand. sci. biol. MAMONTOVA she had replaced the name *Ch. latus* MAMONT. by *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.).

³ MAMONTOVA interpretes this species otherwise, referring to the paper of PASSERINI (1862). According to PASSERINI this species would have the head covered with fine-pointed hairs, the thorax and abdomen with bifid hairs. The description given by PASSERINI is rather too fantastic to stand as the basis for the interpretation of this species.

In view of the absence of morphological and biological differences (both species live on willows of the group of *Salix caprea* L.) in my opinion *Ch. mariae* MAMONT. and *Ch. capreae* (MOSLEY) are synonyms.

III

A new species of the genus *Chaitophorus* Koch

Chaitophorus longisetosus sp. n.

[Pl. IX, figs. 21-29]

Apterous viviparous female. Morphological characters. Body [Pl. IX, fig. 21] oval, dark, sclerotized, length 1,4-1,95 mm. Abdominal tergites I-VI fused into one plate. Dorsal microsculpture distinct, consisting of fine small spines (their shape clearly visible on the side of the body), arranged in loose transverse rows. Dorsal hairs fine-pointed and very numerous, differentiated in their size. On each tergite there are 6 long hairs (0,16-0,17 mm) between which there are hairs of medium length (about 0,08 mm) and very numerous short hairs (0,03-0,05). The antennae [Pl. IX, Fig. 22] about $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the body length, imbricated; dark brown, except III and IV joints which are pale, transparent. Antennal hairs short, not very numerous; on III joint number of hairs varies between 9-13, their length less than the diameter of the joint. Processus terminalis more or less equal in length to III joint and about 2-2,5 times longer than the base of the VI antennal joint; III joint usually a little longer than total length of IV and V joints; IV more or less equal in length to V. Rostrum short, reaching to the middle coxae; apical joint of rostrum [Pl. IX, fig. 26] more or less equal in length to the hind tarsus (without claws) [Pl. IX, fig. 25], with 6-8 secondary hairs apart from the three apical pairs. Siphunculi [Pl. IX, fig. 24] short, with distinct reticular sculpture. Cauda [Pl. IX, fig. 23] distinctly knobbed, with 6 hairs. Legs normal, dark brown, except for pale tibiae. Chaetotaxy of tarsi: 5, 5, 5.

Colour. Body uniformly black, antennae and legs as given under morphological characters.

Measurements in mm:

Flagellar joints:

No.	Body	Anten- nae	III	IV	V	VI	Rost- rum	Sipho	Cauda
1.	1,47	0,82	0,20	0,11	0,10	0,08+0,20	0,33	0,04	0,07
2.	1,45	0,79	0,19	0,10	0,11	0,08+0,20	0,38	0,03	0,06
3.	1,46	0,87	0,20	0,11	0,12	0,10+0,24	0,33	0,02	0,09
4.	1,95	0,93	0,26	0,13	0,12	0,10+0,22	0,35	0,06	0,09
5.	1,78	0,97	0,23	0,13	0,11	0,11+0,23	0,35	0,06	0,09
6.	1,77	0,88	0,22	0,12	0,12	0,10+0,20	0,37	0,06	0,09

(1-3: Warszawa, 18 VI 1958; 4: Warszawa, 8 X 1957; 5-6: Warszawa, 18 X 1958; all from *Populus alba* L.)

Oviparous females: Morphological characters. Much like apterous viviparous females. Body more elongated, pale sclerotized. Head, pronotum and mesonotum, sclerites on metanotum, VII abdominal tergite and a transverse band on VIII abdominal tergite [Pl. IX, fig. 27] pigmented brown. Antennae [Pl. IX, fig. 29] shorter than half body length, paler than in the apterous viviparous female. Hind tibiae [Pl. IX, fig. 28] with basal part brown and slightly thickened; pseudo-sensoria few, grouped on basal part of tibiae.

Colour. Body brownish-grey, sometimes with a paler median streak, antennae and legs as in apterous viviparous females.

Measurements in mm:

Flagellar joints:

No.	Body	Anten- nae	III	IV	V	VI	Rost- rum	Sipho	Cauda
1.	2,32	1,06	0,25	0,14	0,14	0,11+0,24	0,35	0,08	0,10
2.	2,30	1,06	0,25	0,16	0,14	0,10+0,24	0,40	0,07	0,10
3.	2,26	1,06	0,26	0,15	0,14	0,11+0,24	0,36	0,06	0,08
4.	2,50	1,07	0,26	0,16	0,14	0,10+0,24	0,37	0,09	0,07
5.	2,35	1,05	0,25	0,16	0,15	0,11+0,24	0,35	0,09	0,05

(1-5: Warszawa, 18 X 1958, *Populus alba* L.)

Hostplant: *Populus alba* L.

Geographical distribution: I found this species for the first time on 10 VI 1957 in the Park of Culture in Warszawa. In 1958 these plant lice were present in large numbers in the whole park. I have never met with the species elsewhere.

Types: Holotype (one apterous viviparous female) and paratypes (numerous apterous viviparous females and oviparous females) are kept in the collection of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa. Some of the paratypes are in the collection of Dr. D. HILLE RIS LAMBERS at Bennekom (Holland).

Biology: These plant lice live on the underside of the leaves of older trees, preferably in concealment between leaves stuck together as in *Ch. tremulae* KOCH. They do not cause deformation of the leaves. In the main, they form small colonies of 3-12 individuals. They are not attended by ants. So far the life-cycle is not known. In spite of scrupulous searches males have so far not been found although oviparous females occur in comparatively large numbers.

Taxonomy. Morphological characters of these plant lice undoubtedly indicate their belonging to the subgenus *Eichochaetophorus* ESSIG sensu BÖRNER. The live plant lice in their appearance and mode of life resemble *Ch. tremulae* KOCH, but are completely black, however without the paler streak down the dorsal side, characteristic for *Ch. tremulae* KOCH. After preparation quite considerable differences, however, are distinctly visible. Below I give a table of the characters of both species.

<i>Ch. tremulae</i> KOCH	<i>Ch. longisetosus</i> sp. n.
Body black with paler streak mid-dorsally.	Body uniformly black.
Dorsal hairs normal.	Dorsal hairs very numerous.
Dorsal microsculpture of short, thick spines.	Dorsal microsculpture of long fine spines.
Antennal hairs longer than articular diameter.	Antennal hairs shorter than articular diameter.
Chaetotaxy of tarsi: 7, 7, 7.	Chaetotaxy of tarsi: 5, 5, 5.
Apical joint of rostrum shorter than hind tarsus with 4 secondary hairs.	Apical joint of rostrum longer than hind tarsus with 6-8 secondary hairs.

IV

Redescription of *Saltusaphis iberica* (BÖRNER, 1949)

The history of this species is brief. It was described as the type species of the genus *Hibernaphis* BÖRN. on the basis of specimens collected on *Carex hirta* L. in Spain (Grenada,

Sevilla). The description by BÖRNER added to the diagnosis of the genus is so short that it does not permit an accurate distinction of the species.

In 1954 QUEDNAU (7) stated that this species occurs in the vicinity of Berlin and gave an accurate description of the morphology of the 1st larval instar.

I found this species in 1958 in the vicinity of Bydgoszcz where it is very common. It is equally common in the vicinity of Warszawa. Very probably it occurs in the whole of Europe in dry sandy places but was overlooked so far because of its mode of life.

This same species probably occurs in E. Ciscaucasia as recorded by M. P. Bozhko (1957) under the name *Saltusaphis africana* EASTOP.

Saltusaphis iberica (BÖRNER, 1949)

[Pl. X-XI, figs. 30-39]

- 1949 BÖRNER C. Kleine Beiträge zur Monographie der europäischen Blattläuse. Beitr. tax. Zool., Berlin, 1, pp. 52-53, *Hibernaphis iberica*.
- 1953 OSSIANILSSON F. Three new Swedish aphids. Opusc. ent., Lund, 18, p. 235, *Hibernaphis hirtae* (QUEDNAU in litt.), nomen nudum.
- 1954 QUEDNAU W. Monographie der mitteleuropäischen *Callaphididae*. Mitt. biol. Zentralanst., Berlin-Dahlem, 78, pp. 40, *Saltusaphis iberica*.
- 1957 BOZHKO M. P. K charakteristike fauny tlej Vostočnogo Predkavkazja. Trudy nauč.-issled. Fak. chark. gos. Univ., Charkov, 27, p. 47, *Saltusaphis africana*.
- 1958 SZELEGIEWICZ H. Die Blattläuse der Umgebung von Bydgoszcz. Frag. Faun., Warszawa, 8, p. 76, *Saltusaphis iberica*.

Fundatrices. Morphological characters. Body somewhat wider than in apterous viviparous females, more deeply pigmented, distinctly segmented. Antennae also somewhat shorter, about 0,58 the body length, darker. Rod-shaped hairs only on preanal tergite. Other characters as in apterous viviparous females.

Colour. Greyish yellow, with clear dark pattern, almost without waxy exudation.

Measurements of a single specimen (collected 23 V 1956 in Warszawa on *Carex hirta* L.): Body: 2,20 mm; Antennae: 1,31 mm; Flagellar joints: 0,45:0,18:0,20:0,11+0,19 mm.

Apterous viviparous female. Morphological characters. Body [Pl. X, fig. 30] elongated, about 1,90-2,28 mm. Thoracic tergites II-III and abdominal tergites III-VI fused. Body pale, sclerotized, covered with brown sclerites and sclerites. There is a tendency for the sclerites to be arranged in loose darker bands running the length of the dorsal surface on each side of a median line devoid of sclerites. A similar darker band runs over the centre of the head. Dorsal surface of body covered with numerous, short fan-shaped hairs, only on VI, VII and VIII abdominal tergites appear longer rod-shaped hairs more or less capitate. Preanal tergite ends in two large spinal tubercles. Antennae [Pl. X, fig. 31] dark brown, except basal part of III joint which is pale, covered by minute spinules arranged in rings, equal in length to about 0,7-0,9 the length of the body. Antennal hairs very short. Rostrum short, reaching very slightly beyond the anterior coxae, its apical joint [Pl. X, fig. 33] triangular with four secondary hairs. Siphunculi on VI tergite low and dark brown, covered with distinct rings composed of minute blunt spinules. Cauda [Pl. X, fig. 32] knobbed, with about 13 hairs. Anal plate bilobed. Femora of anterior and middle pairs of legs thickened. Chaetotaxy of tarsi: 5, 5, 5.

Colour. Greyish yellow, sometimes with a greenish tint. Antennae and legs, except for middle parts of tibiae, dark brown. Whole body covered with fine waxy exudation.

Measurements in mm:

No.	Body	Antennae	Flagellar joints:			
			III	IV	V	VI
1.	2,01	1,81	0,58	0,29	0,29	0,16+0,26
2.	1,99	1,80	0,57	0,28	0,27	0,16+0,28
3.	2,10	1,88	0,64	0,30	0,29	0,15+0,29
4.	2,27	1,75	0,60	0,30	0,27	0,12+0,24
5.	2,25	1,84	0,58	0,31	0,29	0,13+0,28
6.	2,28	1,76	0,53	0,28	0,28	0,14+0,29

(1-4: Bydgoszcz, 24 VII 1956; 5-6: Warszawa, 7 VIII 1956; all from *Carex hirta* L.)

Alate viviparous female. Morphological characters. Body length about 1,80-2,17 mm. Head and thorax brown. On I and II abdominal tergites pairs of spinal and marginal sclerites, on tergites III-VII spinal plates and marginal sclerites, on VIII tergite a uniform transverse plate [Pl. XI, fig. 37]. Hairs rod-shaped, more numerous. Antennae [Pl. XI, fig. 38] completely brown, equal to about 0,8-0,9 of body length; III antennal joint with about 10-21 secondary rhinaria. Wing venation normal, pterostigma brown, veins, particularly at the ends bordered with brown. Other characters as in apterous viviparous females.

Colour. Head and thorax dark brown, rest of body as in apterous viviparous females.

Measurements in mm:

No.	Body	Antennae	Flagellar joints:				Rhinaria on III
			III	IV	V	VI	
1.	2,17	1,75	0,55	0,32	0,28	0,13+0,27	12 and 18
2.	2,14	1,93	0,67	0,33	0,30	0,15+0,28	15 and 16
3.	1,82	1,79	0,60	0,30	0,28	0,14+0,27	16 and 21
4.	2,00	1,77	0,55	0,30	0,27	0,12+0,27	10 and 12

(1-4: Bydgoszcz, 21 VII 1956, on *Carex hirta* L.).

Apterous male. Morphological characters. Smaller, pale, sclerotized. Antennae [Pl. XI, fig. 39] longer, equal to about 0,95 of body length, completely dark brown. Processus terminalis short, secondary rhinaria on III-V antennal joints. Genitalia weakly developed, claspers club-shaped, covered with minute, numerous hairs; penis large, membraneous.

Colour. Body yellow, without wax exudation. Antennae and legs dark.

Measurements of single specimen (Warszawa, 11 X 1958, on *Carex hirta* L.): body: 1,61 mm; antennae: 1,52 mm; flagellar joints: 0,45:0,34:0,23:0,14+0,21 mm. Secondary rhinaria on joints III-V: 22 and 25, 12 and 18, 6 and 6.

Oviparous female. Morphological characters. Body length about 2,20-2,38 mm. Hind tibiae [Pl. X, fig. 36] slightly thickened, with quite numerous pseudosensoria. Number of pseudosensoria about 60. Other characters as in apterous viviparous female.

Colour. As in apterous viviparous female.

Measurements in mm:

No.	Body	Antennae	Flagellar joints:			
			III	IV	V	VI
1.	2,22	1,65	0,50	0,30	0,25	0,15 + 0,25
2.	2,37	1,64	0,49	0,31	0,26	0,14 + 0,24
3.	2,35	1,73	0,56	0,29	0,28	0,15 + 0,25
4.	2,27	1,60	0,55	0,27	0,22	0,14 + 0,22
5.	2,32	1,74	0,59	0,28	0,27	0,15 + 0,25

(1-5: Warszawa, 11 X 1958, on *Carex hirta* L.)

Hostplant: *Carex hirta* L.

Distribution in Poland: Frydrychowo, distr. Bydgoszcz; Bydgoszcz-Jacheice; Warszawa (Młociny, Gocławek).

Biology: This species feeds on the upper surface of the leaf, most often individually. Because of their behaviour the insects are difficult to find. The slightest movement of the plant, sometimes even only the overshadowing of the plant, causes them to fall to the ground where they remain immobile for quite a long time. Thanks to their colouration it is difficult to distinguish them from the sandy soil. I usually found these plant lice on dry, very sunny places, such as dunes or sands. Fundatrices appear in early May, alatae in July. Sexuales appear towards the end of September till the end of October. Males are very few in number. Eggs are usually laid on leaves, sometimes on dry stems near the host plant. During the summer the number of colonies considerably diminishes. The maximum numbers appear between June and the middle of July and between the middle of September to the end of October.

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-

STRESZCZENIE

W pierwszej części niniejszych notatek autor podaje redskrypcję *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* (MORDV.) na podstawie okazów zebranych przez MORDWILKĘ w Pomiechowie, pow. Nowy Dwór. Równocześnie autor udowadnia, że okazy te należy uważać za syntypy *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* (MORDV.).

W następnej części omówione zostały trzy gatunki z rodzaju *Chaitophorus* KOCH, opisane niedawno z Ukrainy: *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT., *Ch. latus* MAMONT. i *Ch. mariae* MAMONT. Autor dochodzi do wniosku, że *Ch. cinereae* MAMONT. jest synonimem *Ch. salicti* (SCHRK.), *Ch. latus* MAMONT. synonimem *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.), a *Ch. mariae* MAMONT. synonimem *Ch. capreae* (MOSLEY).

Część trzecia zawiera opis nowego gatunku, *Chaitophorus longisetosus* sp. n. Gatunek ten żyje na *Populus alba* L. i jest najbliższym spokrewnionym z *Chaitophorus tremulae* KOCH.

W końcowej części autor podaje redskrypcję *Saltusaphis iberica* (BÖRN.) i omawia biologię oraz rozprzestrzenienie geograficzne tego gatunku.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В первой части настоящих заметок автор дает повторное описание *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* (Mordv.) на основании экземпляров собранных Мордвилко в Помехове,

район Новый Двор. Автор доказывает, что эти экземпляры следует считать синтипами *Lachnus* (*Schizodryobius*) *longirostris* (Mordv.)

В следующей части рассматриваются три вида рода *Chaitophorus* Косн, описанные недавно из Украины: *Ch. cinereae* МАМОНТ., *Ch. latus* МАМОНТ. и *Ch. mariae* МАМОНТ. Автор приходит к мнению, что *Ch. cinereae* МАМОНТ. является синонимом *Ch. salicti* (SCHRK.), *Ch. latus* МАМОНТ. синонимом *Ch. vitellinae* (SCHRK.), а *Ch. mariae* МАМОНТ. синонимом *Ch. capreae* (MOSLEY).

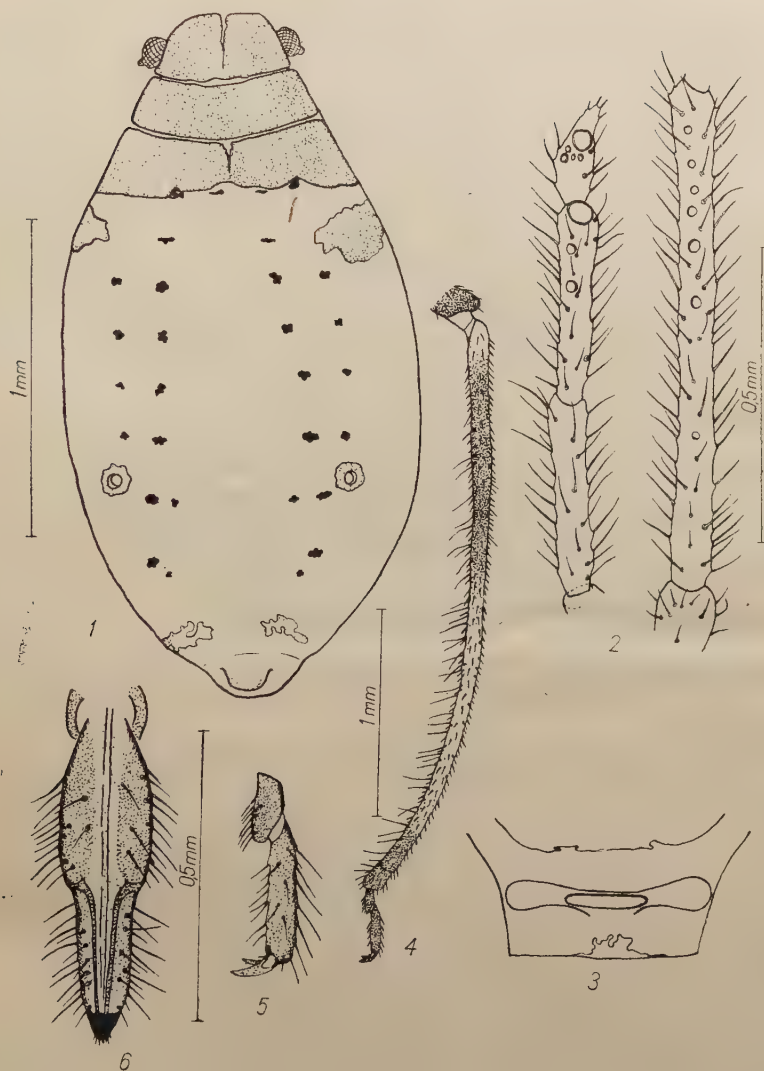
Третья часть содержит описание нового вида, *Chaitophorus longisetosus* sp. n. Этот вид живет на *Populus alba* L. и наиболее близко родствен *Chaitophorus tremulae* Косн.

В заключении автор дает повторное описание *Saltusaphis iberica* (BÖRN.) и рассматривает биологию и географическое распространение этого вида.

Plate VI

Lachnus (Schizodryobius) longirostris (MORDV.)

- Fig. 1. Apterous viviparous female, habitus.
- Fig. 2. Apterous viviparous female, antenna.
- Fig. 3. Apterous viviparous female, mesosternum.
- Fig. 4. Apterous viviparous female, hind tibia.
- Fig. 5. Apterous viviparous female, hind tarsus.
- Fig. 6. Apterous viviparous female, apical joint of rostrum.



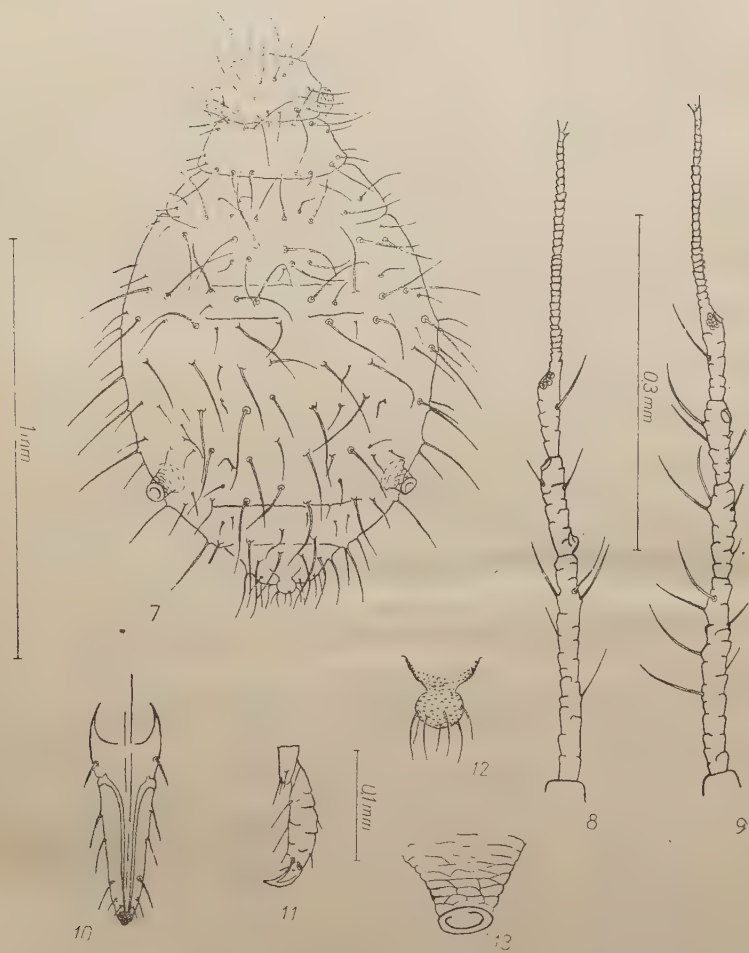
Auctor del.
H. Szelegiewicz

Plate VII

Chaitophorus cinereae MAMONT.

(Syntype: Kaniev, 3 VIII 1945, *Salix cinerea* L.,
leg. et det. W. A. MAMONTOWA)

- Fig. 7. Apterous viviparous female, habitus.
- Fig. 8. Apterous viviparous female, left antenna.
- Fig. 9. Apterous viviparous female, right antenna.
- Fig. 10. Apterous viviparous female, apical joint of rostrum.
- Fig. 11. Apterous viviparous female, hind tarsus.
- Fig. 12. Apterous viviparous female, cauda.
- Fig. 13. Apterous viviparous female, siphunculus.



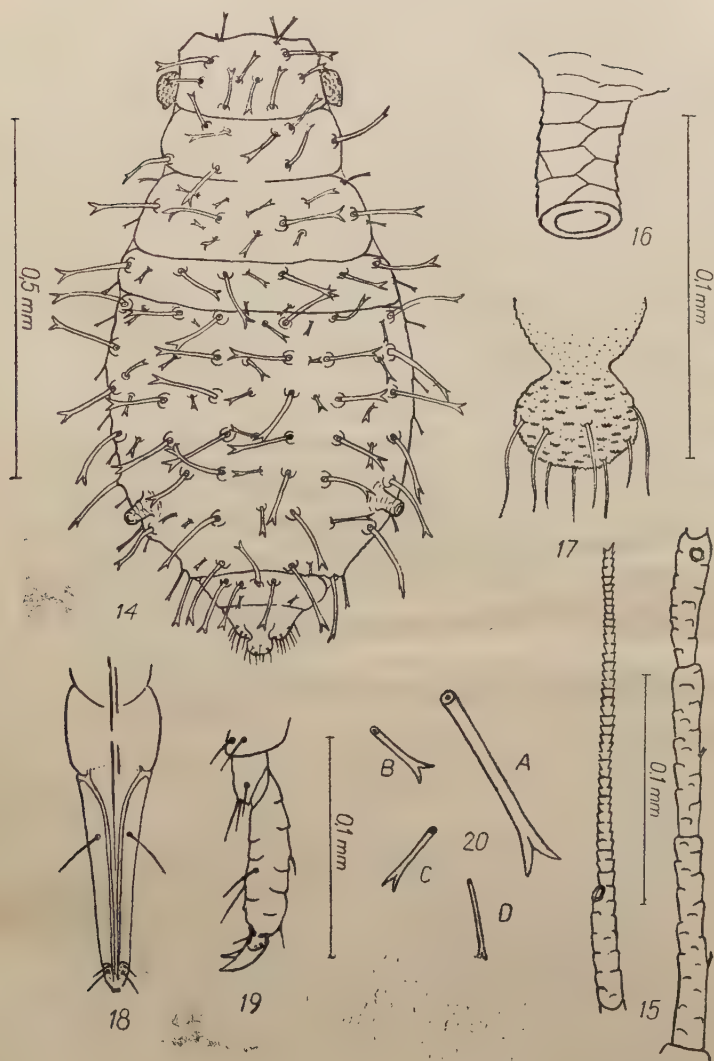
Auctor del.
H. Szelegiewicz

Plate VIII

Chaitophorus mariae MAMONT.

(Syntype: Kaniev, 24 VIII 1946, *Salix caprea* L.,
leg. et det. W. A. MAMONTOVA).

- Fig. 14. Apterous viviparous female, habitus.
Fig. 15. Apterous viviparous female, antenna.
Fig. 16. Apterous viviparous female, siphunculus.
Fig. 17. Apterous viviparous female, cauda.
Fig. 18. Apterous viviparous female, apical joint of rostrum.
Fig. 19. Apterous viviparous female, hind tarsus.
Fig. 20. Apterous viviparous female, dorsal hairs; A — normal, B and
C — accessory, D — marginal.



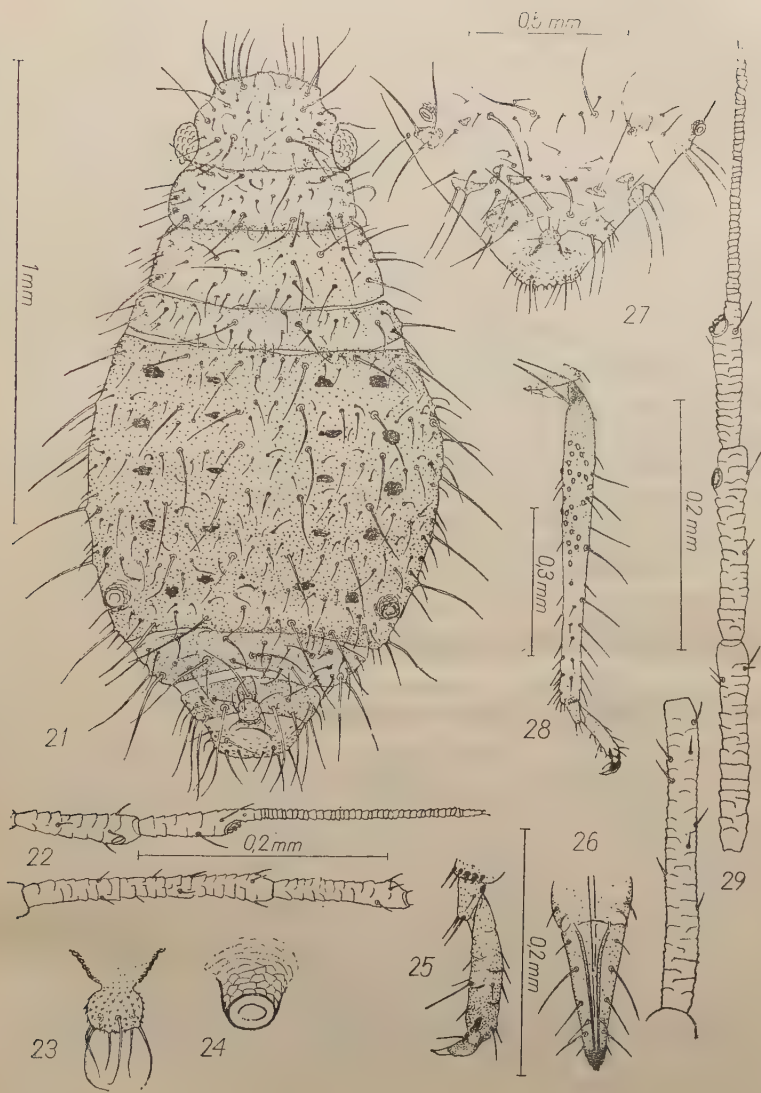
Auctor del.

H. Szelegiewicz

Plate IX

Chaitophorus longisetosus sp. n.

- Fig. 21. Apterous viviparous female, habitus.
- Fig. 22. Apterous viviparous female, antenna.
- Fig. 23. Apterous viviparous female, cauda.
- Fig. 24. Apterous viviparous female, siphunculus.
- Fig. 25. Apterous viviparous female, hind tarsus.
- Fig. 26. Apterous viviparous female, apical joint of rostrum.
- Fig. 27. Oviparous female, posterior part of the abdomen.
- Fig. 28. Oviparous female, hind tibia.
- Fig. 29. Oviparous female, antenna.

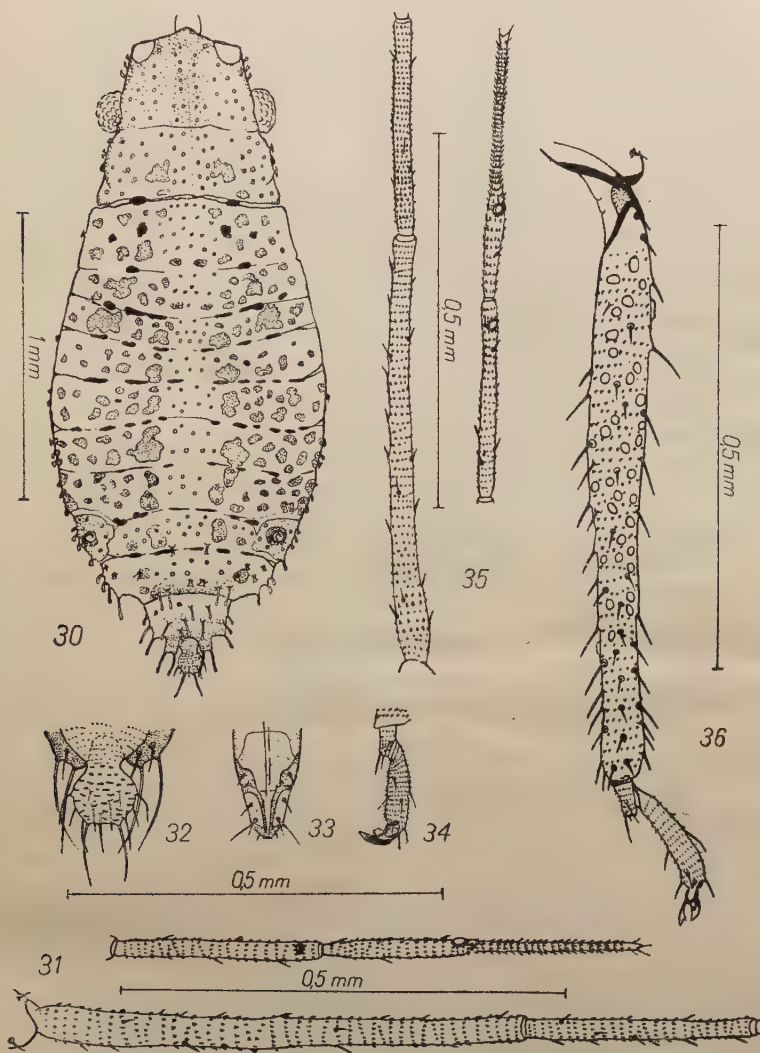


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Plate X

Saltusaphis iberica (BÖRNER)

- Fig. 30. Apterous viviparous female, habitus.
- Fig. 31. Apterous viviparous female, antenna.
- Fig. 32. Apterous viviparous female, cauda.
- Fig. 33. Apterous viviparous female, apical joint of rostrum.
- Fig. 34. Apterous viviparous female, hind tarsus.
- Fig. 35. Oviparous female, antenna.
- Fig. 36. Oviparous female, hind tibia.



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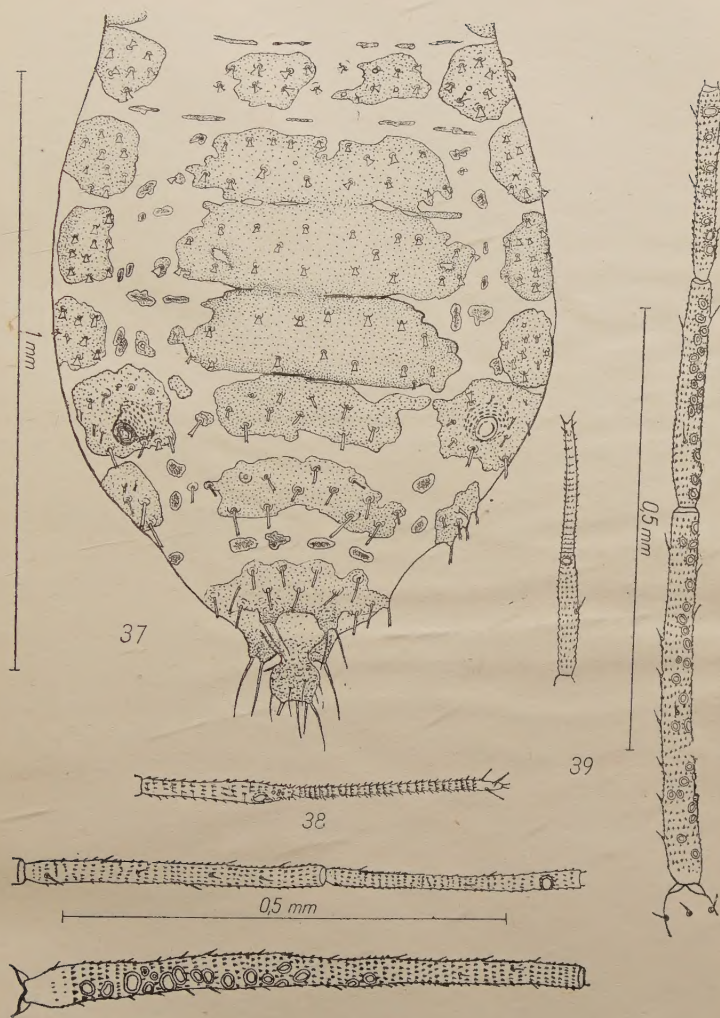
Plate XI

Saltusaphis iberica (BÖRNER)

Fig. 37. Alate viviparous female, abdomen.

Fig. 38. Alate viviparous female, antenna.

Fig. 39. Apterous male, antenna.



Auctor del.

H. Szelegiewicz

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